

expanded behind the sacrosciatic notch and united with the ilium, as it very generally does in carinate birds. It is very desirable that this part of the skeleton of *Archæopteryx* should be figured again.

The scapula has a distinct clavicular process, as in carinate birds; and it seems to be pretty clear that the scapula had that twofold angulation upon the coracoid which is characteristic of the *Carinatae*.

The glenoidal end of the coracoid is unlike the corresponding part of that bone in any of the *Ratitæ*; but it is more like that of a Pterodactyle than that of any carinate bird which I have met with. It is less prominent (and the counterpart shows that this shortness is not the result of fracture) than in any recent bird, provided with a strong furculum, with which I am acquainted. In fact, in its form, and strength relatively to the shoulder-girdle, the so-called "furculum" appears to me to be the greatest osteological difficulty presented by *Archæopteryx*. I prefer waiting for the light which will be afforded by another specimen to the indulgence of any speculation regarding this bone; in the meanwhile, I by no means wish to deny that appearances are strongly in favour of the interpretation which has been put upon it.

In conclusion, I may remark that I am unaware of the existence of any "law of correlation" which will enable us to infer that the mouth of this animal was devoid of lips, and was a toothless beak. The soft tortoises (*Trionyx*) have fleshy lips as well as horny beaks; the *Chelonia* in general have horny beaks, though they possess no feathers to preen; and *Rhamphorhynchus* combined both beak and teeth, though it was equally devoid of feathers. If, when the head of *Archæopteryx* is discovered, its jaws contain teeth, it will not the more, to my mind, cease to be a bird, than turtles cease to be reptiles because they have beaks.

All birds have a tarso-metatarsus, a pelvis, and feathers, such, in principle, as those possessed by *Archæopteryx*. No known reptile, recent or fossil, combines these three characters, or presents feathers, or possesses a completely ornithic tarsometatarsus, or pelvis. *Compsognathus* comes nearest in the tarsal region, *Megalosaurus* and *Iguanodon* in the pelvis. But, so far as the specimen enables me to judge, I am disposed to think that, in many respects, *Archæopteryx* is more remote from the boundary-line between birds and reptiles than some living *Ratitæ* are.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Size of Fœtus of the Pilot Dolphin.

MR. EDWARD GERRARD, junior, extracted the fœtus from an adult female of *Globiocephalus svineval* that was thrown ashore at the Firth of Forth. The female was 12 feet, the fœtus 3 feet long. The head of the fœtus is very globular; and the beak is well marked, but very short.—J. E. GRAY.